

NUMBER 36 — 8 APRIL 1946

MILITARY GOVERNMENT

WEEKLY
INFORMATION BULLETIN

UNITED STATES ZONE, GERMANY

Greater Hesse, Württemberg-Baden



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INFORMATION BULLETIN

**OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT
FOR GERMANY, US
CONTROL OFFICE
APO 742 U. S. ARMY**

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OFFICIAL LETTERS AND INSTRUCTIONS

Arrest and Detention — Germany AG 250.3 GBI-AGO
20 March 1946

Procurement in the US Zone of Occupation,
Germany SOP No. 75, Part 1
21 March 1946

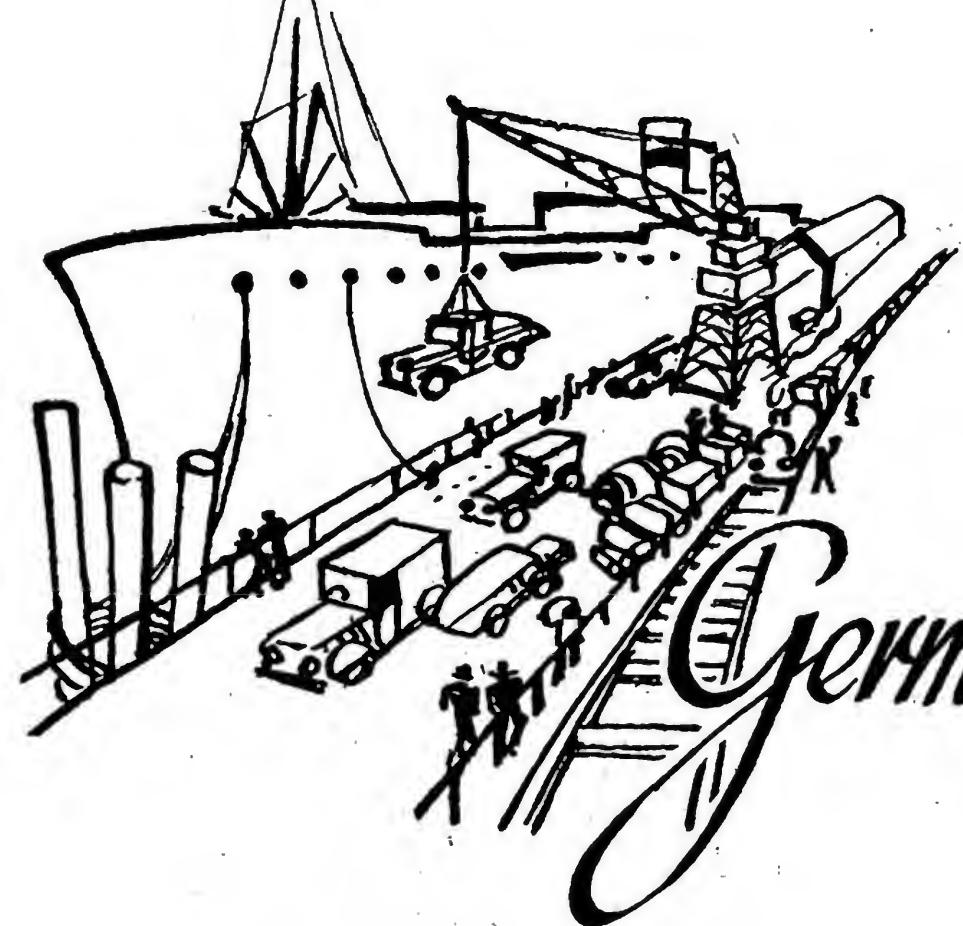
Amendment to Amendment No. 2 to SHAEF, GEC 248
Military Government Technical Manual for
Labor Officers — Covering Wages, Hours, and
Labor Standards, 1 Nov 45 (Revised)
25 March 1946

German Language Training AG 352 GCT-AGO
26 March 1946

Certificate of Compliance with Future Theater
Directives on Private Vehicles AG 451 GAP-AGO
28 March 1946

Opening of US Consulates AG 091.112 GEC-AGO
28 March 1946

Authorized Civil Postal Channels AG 311.1 GBI-AGO
29 March 1946



Since the fighting ceased Germany has been importing necessities required to stave off chaos. Now plans are completed for her to export products which will help balance the cost of imports.

Germany Enters World Trade

The world is eagerly awaiting German cameras, optical equipment, toys, musical instruments, fabrics, leather goods and a host of other manufactured products that it used and enjoyed before the days of "You Can't Do Business with Hitler." Some of this demand is now about to be met — as fast the Germans can produce and MG can arrange to sell products declared not essential to the German economy.

The key to economic rehabilitation of Europe lies in restoration of foreign trade. It is even more essential for Germany than for many other European countries because she has already become one of the largest importers — particularly from America — in post war Europe, and requires the building up of exports with which to balance the imports of food and other living essentials.

Almost as soon as hostilities ceased American wheat, and soon afterwards American fertilizer and seed, began to flow into Germany, all paid for out of the United States Treasury. These were not gifts to the German people; they represented the bare essentials to stave off utter economic chaos, and are all on the books to be paid for by the Germans.

In international trade, goods are not paid for in actual cash, but in other goods. Debts are settled by exporting tangible raw or manufactured goods,

or by the provision of services such as those rendered to tourists. Germany today is in no position to pay off with services, all her exports must be in the form of goods.

It is essential that exports begin to come out of Germany in view of the policy established at Potsdam. The four powers decided there that the "First Charge Principle" should be applied to meeting Germany's needs. This means that the proceeds of German exports shall be used to pay for essential imports into the country. In this way it was hoped to avoid building up large reparation debts.

LAST YEAR'S SCENE

When the war ended in May 1945 Germany was in a state of complete economic collapse with problems far greater than those presented by an ordinary conversion from war to peace. Extensive damage to factories and plants, low inventories and scarcity or total absence of raw materials, the complete disruption of highway, rail and water transportation and the almost total cessation of coal production had reduced economic activity practically to nil. What facilities could be put to use were urgently needed to meet, in part, the emergency requirements of other war-torn countries. The elimination of Nazis from key positions still further

Product	Quantity (metric tons)	Estimated dollar value
United States		
Hops	864	2,400,000
Czechoslovakia		
Salt	15,000	72,000
Potash	8,000	335,000
Belgium		
Hops	500	1,400,000
Silica filtration sand	156	—
TOTAL	24,520	4,207,000*

* incomplete total

Fig. 1. This is only the beginning — arrangements were completed in February for the export of these products.

complicated industrial and transportation activities. Outside Germany the Reichsmark was without value. Under these conditions any thought of foreign trade was out of the question.

Germany is still far from self-sustaining today, and MG controls had to be imposed on all foreign trade to prevent the flight of capital from Germany as well as to insure that imports do not exceed minimum needs in accordance with Allied policy in regard to living standards. Plant removals for reparations and general policies concerning industry level with a view to eliminating German war potential have important bearing on the extent of available export products.

One of the first steps toward reestablishing a German foreign trade was taken last October when General Draper, American representative to the Economics Directorate of the Allied Control Authority and Director of the Economics Division of OMGUS, toured the US Zone and met with the German Land officials. General Draper told the Germans that if they wanted food imports they would have to export other goods. The test was to be whether food was needed more than goods.

Shortly afterward lists of products available for export began to flow from the Laender to the MG Economics Division Import-Export Branch. Today the Branch has long lists of manufactured

articles of all sorts, and raw materials from which other products can be fabricated. All these products and materials have been frozen for export and cannot be used for domestic consumption. Most of the items, however, are available in job lots only, and do not represent continuing sources of supply.

THE THREE BASIC "MUSTS"

Of the three basic requirements for establishment of foreign trade in manufactured goods, two are internal and concern volume of output: (1) Raw materials and facility for their manufacture, and (2) a source of power to operate the manufacturing plants. In Germany the power source is now almost exclusively coal. The third necessity is the existence of an

Product	Quantity (metric tons)	Estimated dollar value
United States		
Hops	—	—
Books	—	—
Belgium		
Hops	—	—
Small arms ammunition .	—	126,000
Czechoslovakia		
Caustic soda	100.0	—
Dyestuffs and mordants .	0.8	—
Transparent paper . . .	2.0	—
Refrigerating gas	0.2	—
Bosch spare parts . . .	—	—
Pit Locomotives	7 each	—
Denmark		
Hops	50.0	140,000
Methyl chloride	5.0	—
Freon gas	3.0	—
Pharmaceuticals, chemicals, machine parts	—	100,000
Netherlands		
Sheet aluminum	15.0	—
United Kingdom		
Lumber	650,000(b)	17,000,000
Yugoslavia		
Hops	—	—
Carbon electrodes . . .	—	—
TOTAL	176 (a)	—

(a) incomplete total

(b) cubic meters

Fig. 2. Arrangements are being made (28 Feb 46) to export these products.

exchange rate between the currencies of the importing and exporting countries so that the value and price of the goods can be established. In Germany the first two have been, until recently, substantially lacking. The third still does not exist.

Because of the restrictions on travel and communications by Germans it has been necessary for MG itself to assume the responsibility of carrying on all the foreign trade. This system has produced an inevitable bottleneck, even though the Imports-Exports Branch within the Economics Division has been greatly enlarged and staffed with American and German experts. As time goes on and the restrictions are gradually liberalized it is anticipated that direct contact between prospective buyers and sellers will eliminate delays.

The absence of a foreign exchange rate for the Reichsmark, however, has been the biggest stumbling block in the establishment of trade. US policy, following quadripartite decisions, permits sales of goods from the American Zone only for dollars. Barter or tying sales are not allowed. Since the bulk of German imports since V-E Day have been from America, it was considered expedient that exports be geared in terms of reducing this balance.

TWO-WAY TRADE BEGINS

Despite the internal and external difficulties foreign trade from the US Zone of Germany has begun, though in a round-about and, frankly, a stop-gap manner. During the month of February negotiations were completed for export of at least 4,207,000 dollars of goods from the Zone, and transactions are now in process for many times that figure. Fig. 1 indicates the commodities and the countries with which the transactions were completed. Fig. 2 lists export transactions from the Zone which are still pending.

MG has had to constitute itself salesman for German products from the US

Product	Quantity (metric tons)	Estimated dollar value
United States		
Cotton	10,000	—
Czechoslovakia		
Red clover seeds . . .	100	180,000
Coal and coke	15,000	113,000
Denmark		
Vegetable seeds . . .	—	180,000
Field seeds	—	364,000
Netherlands		
Field peas	1,000	226,000
Vegetable seeds . . .	—	152,000
United Kingdom		
Sugar beet seeds . . .	932	562,000
Vegetable seeds (b) . .	400	—
TOTAL	27,432(a)	—

(a) incomplete total
(b) from British lend-lease stocks in England

Fig. 3. These imports will aid Germany to sustain herself

Zone. First it must find a buyer who has the American dollars with which to pay. The price in dollars is arrived at by reference to what is considered a "fair world price." For example, in deciding recently what price to charge the Czechoslovakian government for German potash, a comparison was made and an average taken of the price of potash in New York, London, and Paris. Then MG tells the German Land government to buy the merchandise in question from the producer or manufacturer. Payment by the Land to the producer is in Reichsmark, at the regular fixed price for the goods. There is no fixed relation between the dollar price for which the goods are sold and German cost of production in Reichmarks. It will be impossible to tell whether MG, as middleman, has made a profit or suffered a loss until an exchange rate between Reichmarks and dollars is established.

Food and seed will continue for some time to be the chief imports into the Zone. Arrangements, however, have been completed for the import of surplus American cotton which will be made into textiles in Germany and then offered for export. Fig. 3 indicates the type and

dollar value of Zonal imports for which negotiations were concluded during February. Importation of 24,000 dollars worth of raw film from Belgium for joint American and British use in making news reels in Germany has just been concluded with funds made available by our State Department. Iodine, insulin and sulphate pulp are also being considered as possible imports.

For the immediate future two natural products are expected to bulk largest in exports from the American Zone: Hops and timber, with timber the largest in volume and value. Negotiations for the sale of lumber will implement the so-called "Strike" program for cutting, allocation and export of South German timber. Great Britain is expected to take up a large part of the available output for the British housing and general rehabilitation program. The "Strike" program is planned to reduce available lumber supplies in South Germany for the next fifty years, with a corresponding curtailment of the German war potential. These transactions require large scale arrangements for timbering, sawing and transportation, and will probably continue through 1946 and longer. It should be emphasized, however, that not all of the British needs will be met through this source, nor will England be the sole

IT Happened at Waldmuenchen
An MG officer discovered that someone had decorated his parked vehicle with swastikas. He reported the incident to the local tactical troop commander but lacking evidence there was no way to learn who was responsible for the Nazi artwork.

The next morning the troop commander dispatched a mobile armored task force to the town and proceeded to conduct a detailed security check of all the town inhabitants. The town being once more covered by American guns and armor impressed the local population with the fact that the American Army has not withdrawn from the area and that a military occupation is still in force. The MG detachment is of the opinion that the promptness and efficiency of the repercussions will militate against similar future incidents in the locality.

ARE YOU BEING

Followed?

THE WIB IS EAGER TO FOLLOW YOU WHEREVER YOU GO, BUT FIRST, YOU'VE GOT TO TELL US WHERE YOU'VE GONE. PLEASE REMEMBER . . .

**NOTIFY US PROMPTLY OF
CHANGE OF ADDRESS**

**... AND INCLUDE BOTH YOUR OLD AND
NEW ADDRESS WHEN YOU WRITE.**

customer for timber from the US Zone.

Hops were one of Germany's important pre-war exports. Her main long-standing customers, Belgium, Denmark, and the United States, are now first on the list for the available production. Both hops and timber, being raw materials requiring no processing in which coal is consumed, can be more readily available for export than any manufactured products.

The dollar value of exports now equals about one-tenth of the monthly prewar exports from the region which is now the American Zone. Exportable goods are such, only because it has been decided by MG that the articles in question are not essential to the German economy. As production and transportation become more regularized it is anticipated that the number and amount of exportable goods will also increase.

Germany was one of the most industrialized countries of Europe before the war. The trend shown by present export negotiations in the US Zone, which is primarily not an industrial area, is in harmony with the basic trade position of such a country. There will be a growing export of finished articles from this Zone, which, in turn, corresponds closely with the needs of the liberated countries of Europe.

PUBLIC WELFARE —



A WEIMAR SERVICE, NAZI TOOL

The Nazis found a democratic public service, developed under the Republic. They remoulded it to achieve complete domination of the individual public charge and maximized its propaganda value.

Before they came to power the Nazis professed great scorn for the development of public welfare services and sneered at the Weimar "Welfare" State for fostering them. Once in power, Nazi leaders demonstrated the insincerity of this criticism. In no other country, have the possibilities for control through the corrupt manipulation of the welfare services been so well understood by the political leadership and so exploited for the purpose of subverting a people and maintaining control.

Many Germans still do not understand this abuse of the welfare services, especially those operated by the Nazi Party, and the dependent position in which it placed them. They feel a sense of gratitude for "the many fine things" done by the Party welfare agencies whatever else they may condemn about the Nazi program.

SERVICE ANTE-DATED NAZIS

The Germans forget that the groundwork for most of their public welfare services had been established under the Republic or earlier, largely because the Nazis fully exploited the propaganda value created by every expansion of such programs as the care of children and the social insurances. Herr Goebbels acknowledged the debt the party owed to its use of welfare when he wrote in the Berliner Lokal-Anzeiger on April 18, 1942, that the National Socialist Volkswohlfahrt (NSV, the most important of the Nazi welfare organizations) was established: "to enlist important circles of the

German people who regarded National Socialism very reservedly or with strong mistrust. Hardly any other organization helped in popularizing and creating confidence in the National Socialist Movement as the NSV."

For reasons such as these the Party found it desirable to provide many public services through its agencies which in other countries are made possible by an increase in pay.

The system inherited from the Republic was applicable to the nation as a whole, thus assuring minimum standards for all citizens while permitting considerable freedom and initiative by local officials. It also allowed wide latitude in the development of private welfare services.

The Nazis were quick to recognize both the necessity for welfare measures and the greater possibility of believing and retaining power if control of welfare programs was kept in the hands of the Party. Welfare functions, in consequence, were greatly expanded and expenditures for these purposes constituted a considerable part of the national budget. The welfare programs touched intimately the lives of almost every German and therefore were rigidly controlled by the Party.

WEIMAR POLICIES

Under the Republic the National Government set the general policies governing public welfare and created a broad framework wherein the states (Laender) were required to establish welfare programs for the state and local govern-

ments. The states determined the extent of the services to be provided within their jurisdiction in accordance with the general provisions of the national laws. They also created the administrative machinery necessary to perform these services. Local governmental units below the state and provincial levels were permitted some freedom in determining the administrative structure and scope of their welfare services, a pattern not unlike the development of these same services in the United States. As a result, public welfare structure varied considerably at every level of government and between different parts of the country, although the essential features were the same. The operational administrative units for public welfare were at the Kreis (county) level.

NAZI CHILD WELFARE

The Reich law of 1922 provided for the establishment of a Reich Jugendamt (Child Welfare Bureau) but, because of the inflation, an emergency decree was issued in 1924 which so modified the original law that the Reich Jugendamt was never established. However, a section for Youth Welfare was maintained at the Reich level in the Ministry of Interior which concerned itself primarily with obtaining the cooperation of the Landesjugendamter (State Child Welfare Bureaus) in order to develop uniformity in methods of child welfare throughout the Reich.

Since the Reich Bureau of Child Welfare was never established, the chief office was created at the state level (Landesjugendamt). In Prussia, the main office was established in the Ministry of Social Welfare and most provinces had a Landesjugendamt. Other German states had corresponding offices. The duties of the Landesjugendamt were largely advisory, but it performed the following functions:

Determined the number and jurisdiction of the local Jugendamter.

Attempted to create uniform standards of care.

Gave advisory service to the local offices.

Cooperated in finding foster (boarding) homes if not enough were available in the local district.

Provided skilled consultation services for correctional education activities of the Correctional Education Office (Fürsorgeerziehungsbehörde).

Made plans for a unified program of delinquency prevention.

Granted permits for the adoption of children.

Generally speaking, however, the actual services to children were rendered by the local district agency (Kreis Jugendamt). In its simplest form it was responsible for:

Care of dependent orphan children and supervision of children boarded out in families.

Guardianship over all illegitimate children as well as the supervision of orphan children under private guardianship.

Care and training of neglected and delinquent children particularly through the exercise of probationary supervision (Schutzaufsicht) and by placing them under the control of the Correctional Education Office.

Care of neglected or endangered children before the child became seriously involved in delinquency.

ADMINISTRATIVE CHANGES

The sweeping changes were made in the political and administrative structure of Germany by the Nazi profoundly affected the whole pattern of public welfare. Local self-government was curtailed and modifications were made in various public welfare programs in conformity with Nazi objectives. Since there was no Reich Ministry of Social Welfare the administration and supervision of all welfare services were divided between the Ministries of Interior and Labor. The

(Continued on page 26)

US CONSTABULARY

PREPARES FOR OCCUPATION DUTY

The army's answer to the need for a mobile, striking force in Germany is now rapidly forming under the Headquarters of the U. S. Constabulary.

With the inactivation of the Seventh Army in March, the only remaining major field command in Europe today is the American Third Army of which the streamlined Constabulary is an integral part.

Maj. Gen. Ernest N. Harmon, veteran combat commander of the 1st and 2nd Armored Divisions and the XXII Corps, will lead the specially trained and equipped team of 38,000 officers and men in its tough task of maintaining general military and civil security.

To develop into the most mobile outfit in the US Army, the Constabulary will employ light tanks, armored cars and jeeps, motorcycles, horses and liaison-type aircraft. Manning these vehicles and performing the other varied missions will be volunteers who desire clearly defined occupational duties, bolstered by carefully screened reinforcements.

Demanding definite standards of physique, education and background, the Constabulary will catch the finest caliber of soldier available.

The nucleus of the new command is based around famous combat units such as Headquarters VI Corps, elements of the 1st and 4th Armored Divisions, the 2nd, 4th, 6th, 11th, 14th Cavalry Groups and Tank Destroyer and Anti-Aircraft Artillery organizations.

Until July 1 when the "Lightning Bolt" — as the Constabulary is becoming known throughout the Zone — swings into ac-

tion, its activity will consist of training and organization. Because the unit's task will be the most delicately difficult any command has had since the war's end, troopers will be trained in a way that surpasses any previous military conditioning program. The nature of assignments makes it necessary that each trooper can function both individually and in a team in the dual role of soldier and special policeman.

Currently, classes of officers and men are being graduated from the Constabulary Instructors' School in Sonthofen Germany.

Already operating under special tables of organization are the Constabulary Headquarters in Bamberg and the three brigades, and nine regiments, plus one separate squadron employed as school troops.

When the specialized outfit is slated to start functioning, it will tackle the problem of border patrolling, "search and seizure" operations, and zonal security patrols. Augmenting local agencies and the military police, it will work hand-in-hand with Counter Intelligence Corps, Criminal Investigation Division, and the German civil police.

Men newly assigned have expressed a high degree of confidence in the plans and future of their soon to be high, fast moving unit. They will be distinctively dressed, on and off duty, in colorful but practical uniforms.

Smooth-surfaced combat boots; the Sam Browne leather belt — worn by enlisted men in a new fashion; a serge, olive

drab blouse with matching trousers; helmet liners with insignia and colors for duty and service cap with visor, off-duty, and a golden scarf are expected to make the Constabulary man the "sharpest dressed" GI in the Army.

Except for medics and bandsmen, every man who wears the Constabulary shoulder patch — a bright circular design of a blue "C" pierced by a lightning streak on a golden background — will be armed with a pistol as well as heavier weapons.

The motto of the crack corps, on which the War Department is evidently relying so heavily, is "Mobility, Vigilance, Justice."

Home Gardens

As an important means of supplementing the food ration, home gardening programs are being strongly encouraged in the US Zone, by OMGUS.

Regional Food and Agriculture branches and German officials in each Land were directed last November to stimulate activities of subsistence gardeners federations to increase both the amount of acres under cultivation and the number of people with home gardens. A large number of families, in some areas as many as 75 percent of all home gardeners, belong to gardening associations. Some of these organizations have been in existence for many years while others have only been formed since the occupation.

The garden associations were required to submit an estimate of the extent to which they can increase their membership and acreage under cultivation. Most organizations were optimistic in their predictions. The Munich Subsistence Gardeners Association expected to double both its membership and acreage which, at the time of its report, comprised 8,000 families and 600 acres. Since then, 1,800 new gardens have already been arranged for in the city of Munich. In Wuerzburg, the State Federation of Subsistence Gardeners and Settlers with 67,000 members hopes to attract 20,000 new families and cultivate an additional 6,600 acres. All

of the town officials in Wuerzburg have been asked to make land available for home gardens. In many communities the land distribution was begun this winter.

The principal handicap is the shortage of garden equipment and fertilizer. Spray to combat plant diseases and canning materials are also scarce. Seed requirements, however, have been largely met through imports from European countries and from the United States.

As a means of publicizing the home garden programs and assisting new gardeners, with technical problems, most newspapers will run garden columns. Regular radio broadcasts are being planned and several new magazines devoted to the problems of the home gardener have been licensed.

Long Range Planning

A new line added to the 3,500 medical items already stocked by the Bremerhaven Medical Depot, was announced by the Bremen Port Command. This is composed of cribs, diapers, gowns, nippled bottles, obstetrical equipment and all other items need for the pre- and post-natal care of the wives of soldiers arriving in the ET.

The Bremerhaven Medical Depot, known as the "Medicine Cabinet" has arriving each week for thousands of dollars worth of medicines, drugs, and medical equipment — from toothpicks to dental chairs, from castor oil to penicillin and including in the inventory, gold, silver, platinum, and diamonds. These supplies, which arrive by boat, are sent by air, rail, and truck to US medical installations in six European nations.

Increased amounts and varieties of medical supplies are being stored in strategic points throughout the American Occupation Zone so that the Medical Corps will have weapons ready to combat disease when dependents arrive. Other principle medical depots on the continent, all of which receive their supplies from

the Bremerhaven unit, are located at Furth and Wertheim, Germany, and Mourmelon, France.

Bringing Your Car Over?

Before you complete planning for a tour of Europe this summer in your private automobile, you better read over the certificate shown below, extracted from a USFET Directive (AG 451 GAP-AGO 28 Mar), which will have to be signed before your vehicle gets here.

"The undersigned certifies that he owns (year and make of car) now located at (city and state) and requests permission to import such vehicle into the European Theater. He understands that in the near future theater directives will be issued governing operation, supply and maintenance, compulsory financial responsibility, licensing and registration, civil and criminal courts, and sales or transfers, and similar matters with respect to privately owned vehicles in the theater. He hereby agrees that he will, as a condition of continued operation of this vehicle, abide by all such directives to be issued in the future, and that pending issuance of directives specifically permitting transfer of vehicles in the theater he will not sell, transfer or otherwise dispose of this vehicle in the theater after it leaves the port of embarkation for shipment to the European Theater.

"He further understands that the granting of permission to import this vehicle does not obligate the US Government in any way for responsibility in connection with the movement, supply, maintenance or liabilities resulting from the operation of this vehicle."

If you've indicated on the application for dependent's transportation that you desired transportation for your car you will have to sign this certificate immediately. In the event that you stated on Form A to USFET Circular 17 that you did not desire transportation for your car, you may make application for such transportation in the future. However, only those actually owning a vehicle can apply.

Here They Come

The Office of the Theater Chief of Transportation announced the first boatload of dependents will arrive at Bremerhaven on April 28, with the second group to follow four days later.

The first ship to arrive will be the Thomas H. Barry, carrying approximately 525 dependents, and second will be the Henry Gibbons with 450. In addition, a limited number of automobiles will be transported aboard both vessels, as well as a considerable amount of household goods.

Plans call for the GI families to entrain for various parts of Germany within a day after their arrival at Bremerhaven. It is hoped that sleeping cars will be available for all persons taking a long trip. However, emergency housing in Bremerhaven has been set up so that dependents will have a place to stop over in case of delayed train schedules or some other unforeseen obstacle. An apartment accomodating 500 persons has been renovated for this purpose.

Two weeks prior to the ships' arrivals, the Office of the Theater Chief of Transportation will be provided a complete passenger list and a list of addresses of military personnel whom dependents will visit.

Toward a Unified Reich?



German Leaders Discuss Pros and Cons of Federalism, Separatism, Provincial Cultural Autonomy, Planned Economy, and Centralization.

The political and economic organization of Germany is due to enter the limelight of public discussion as the date suggested by General Clay for Zonal boundary elimination approaches. So far there has not been wide public interest in these problems, although the political parties, church organizations, and newspapers appear now to have taken their stands and are preparing to push their various views.

As a sharp reaction to the Nazi policy of continuing the historical centralization of power in the Reich administration and in the hope of placing the blame for Germany's misdeeds on Prussia, people in the various Laender are expressing their desire to break away from so-called Prussian domination. In addition, in the western zones, there is fear, especially in conservative circles, that centralized administration of the nation might mean the extension of the nationalizations and of the land reform already carried out in the Russian Zone.

LOCAL PATRIOTISM STRONG

The religious differences between north and south Germany, always an important factor in the Rhein-Main sentiment for separation from Prussia, also plays an important role in this development. Among some Bavarians there is a desire to develop Bavarian autonomy within a league of German states since Bavaria might then replace

Prussia, split up and shorn of its powers, as the leading German state. The initiation of a monarchist movement in Bavaria provides the additional complication of the possibility of a single kingdom in a league composed of otherwise democratic and republican provinces. Local patriotism has received an impetus in Wuerttemberg-Baden as a result of the division of these provinces in the French and American Zones.

LEFTISTS FAVOR CENTRAL POWER

The question of federalism and separatism involves differences in party points of view. In general the KPD favors strong central power. Leaders of this party, however, support a federalist system with considerable autonomy for the individual Laender in areas where separatist and particularist sentiment is not strong, as in Greater Hesse. The SPD, too, favors a federalist system in which the central government would have considerable economic power. Generally, the conservative parties more strongly urge wide autonomy for the individual Laender. Some industrialists, however, and rightist leaders, even surpass the KPD in enthusiasm for strong centralist control.

To investigate the attitudes of public opinion leaders throughout the American Zone on these questions of the federal structure of Germany, interviews were conducted among more than fifty out-

standing public opinion leaders — including Land cabinet ministers, municipal authorities, party officials and intellectual and church leaders. In general it was found that much of the apparent disagreement among representatives of different parties and groups really lay in the absence of a clear-cut definition of the word federalism. The overwhelming majority of the informants were in agreement that the individual Laender should have considerable cultural autonomy and should perform local administrative functions, and that the central government should be in charge of foreign affairs and economic, judicial, and executive matters.

ANTI-FEDERALISM

Almost all of the public opinion leaders in Wuerttemberg-Baden stressed the necessity for cultural autonomy for the different provinces but urged centralized control of economic, financial, political, and sometimes educational affairs. Ulrich, a leader of the SPD, insisted upon distinguishing between federalist, which he considered tantamount to separatism, and a federative nation providing for the continued political unity of the nation, which might be lost under the guise of federalism.

Several of the respondents, however, were fundamentally opposed to federalism. Bernhardt, licensee of the Stuttgarter Zeitung and leader of the Democratic Peoples Party, and Haspel and Hoppe, President and Director of the Daimler-Benz A.G., respectively, opposed a federalist organization of Germany because they consider centralization necessary for the economic reconstruction of the country. KPD leaders, Paul and Ritter, were against federalism because they consider it opposed to Communist principles of centralized national economy.

Several of the informants discussed the problems arising from the division of the two provinces into the French and

American Zones. KPD leader Ritter from Mannheim stated that Baden had never had a separatist movement like Bavaria's. Gustav Frey, Minister of Economics of the Land Cabinet, however, was dissatisfied with the Wuerttemberg-Baden union primarily because he believes Baden is an adherent part of the old Kurpfalz, which consisted of Baden, Pfalz and the Saar, with which provinces Baden has more in common. Professor Andreas, formerly of Heidelberg University, on the other hand, hoped that the union of the two provinces would be continued although he regretted their separation from the French parts of these Laender. A public accountant in Heidelberg considered the zonal boundaries dividing the provinces economically unbearable.

Separatist sentiment in Greater Hesse has never been as strong as that in the Rhineland or Bavaria, nor has the local patriotism equalled that in Baden or Wuerttemberg partly because the present amalgamated province of Greater Hesse had long been broken abnormally into three Laender whose boundaries made for economic and administrative hardships. Kurhessen and Hesse-Nassau, in fact, had been assimilated into Prussia and had lost their individuality.

In any event, there was general agreement among leaders of all the main political parties that there should be some cultural autonomy for the different Laender with centralized control of foreign and economic affairs. Differences were rather in interpretation of the meaning of the word federalism and in particular details.

CHRISTIAN PARTIES DISAGREE

Within the CDU, a party made up of divergent groups united in their Christian orientation and opposition to the leftists, there were differences of opinion on the question of national organization. Dr. Hilpert of the Frankfurt Chamber of Commerce favors a federalism like that of the Weimar Republic, with foreign

affairs, commerce and finance under central control, education under the Laender, and taxation carried on by both administrations. Hilpert did believe, however, in granting less rather than more powers to the central administration than was the case under the Weimar Republic. On the other hand, Knappstein, ministerial director in the Reconstruction Ministry of the provincial cabinet, and Weingarth, director of the Farmers Council, urge greater power to the central government. They support economic and political centralism and cultural federalism.

LIMITED LAND AUTONOMY

Although there were slight differences of opinion among SPD leaders, they were generally in favor of a strong central administration which would allow only limited autonomy of the Laender. Richter Lof the Free German Trade Unions of Frankfurt feared that a federal organization would lead to a revival of nationalism. Venedey, Minister of Interior in the Land cabinet, and Simon, one of the editors of the Fuldaer Volkszeitung, both believe that a federalist system would lead to unnecessary duplication, bureaucracy and confusion in administration. Knothe, head of the party in Greater Hesse, supports a federative, but not a federal national organization, with the Laender having less power than they had had under the Weimar Republic. Ulm, a licensee of the Wiesbadener Kurier, would like to commence with a federalist structure in which the central administration would become increasingly stronger. His ultimate aim is a United States of Europe. In his opinion, economic necessity will lead naturally to an increase of central authority. Professor Polligkeit, a non-party Frankfurt city councillor, expressed ideas similar to Ulm's.

Two KPD leaders, Barth of Wiesbaden and Labor Minister Muller, favored a centralized Reich with cultural autonomy for the Laender. The former would in-

crease the power of the central government over that of the Weimar regime; the latter, however, thinks the Weimar organization might provide a model for the future. Both the SPD and KPD leaders favored breaking up Prussia into its component parts to decrease its influence.

Apel, one of the heads of the Liberal Democratic Party, believes in a strong central government controlling education as well as other functions necessarily belonging to a central administration. In his opinion, even taxation should be conducted solely by the central government, which would give funds to the Laender for local needs.

Several respondents in both Wuerttemberg-Baden and Greater Hesse suggested that the national capital be moved from Berlin to Frankfurt. Some of them stated that Berlin was no longer centrally located since Germany's boundaries had been withdrawn to the Oder. They feared the Prussian and some admitted also, the Russian, influence of the former capital. To support their contention that Frankfurt would be a better capital they pointed to the democratic traditions of this city and its cultural importance for all western and southwestern Germany.

On the other hand, two Heidelberg professors and an SPD woman leader from Heidelberg expressed strong opposition to the transfer of the capital since they believed that Berlin is accepted by all Germans as the traditional capital, and since it has more vitality than any other German city. In the opinion of these people, a change in the capital would encourage separatist and particularist movements and might lead to the breaking up of the nation.

BAVARIAN OPINION DIVIDED

Bavarian separatist and chauvinist sentiment is centered in the southern part of the province, in old Bavaria. Napoleon formerly had a Greater Bavaria which included Franconia and Swabia;

These areas are not so completely Catholic and do not share wholeheartedly in the pro-Bavarian patriotism of the older part of the province. In fact there were suggestions from some public opinion leaders that Bavaria be broken up into its component parts so that it might not merely replace Prussia as the state wielding hegemony in a federation of the German Laender.

CSU URGES AUTONOMY

Several of the CSU leaders urged considerable autonomy for Bavaria. The head of the CSU in Aschaffenburg stated, for example, that the most important point to be considered in any discussion of the national organization of Germany was the preservation of the individuality of Bavaria. Bavaria, he said, must remain for the Bavarians and must be administered by Bavarians. A city official in Nuremberg urged an autonomist Bavaria that could remain within the framework of the Reich, which would supervise financial and communication affairs. A party leader from Guenzburg (Swabia) desired maximum independence for the Laender with the central government assuming only those financial functions necessary for the welfare of the individual states.

Scharnagel, Oberbuergermeister of Munich, supported considerable autonomy for the Laender since he believed that federalism would lead to healthy competition between the different states. In his opinion, south Germany and Austria had been the real seats of German culture, the north having produced only arms and industry. He even considered finance to be the problem of the Laender and not of the Reich.

Josef Mueller, head of the CSU, expressed his agreement with Hoegner's idea of federalism, which would maintain political and cultural autonomy for the Laender and entrust financial, tax, legislative, foreign affairs, and trade functions to the central administration. He is satisfied with the present individual treatment

of south Germans which results from the division into the four zones.

CSU leaders in Augsburg (Swabia) favored federalism but not because of local patriotism. They considered that a federalist system would be a check on militarism and an aggressive foreign policy as well as a bulwark against totalitarianism to which they believe centralism in Germany inevitably leads. In their opinion, too, weakening of the central administration would eliminate separatism by preventing Germans from blaming the national government for their difficulties and from seeking a way out through separatism.

In order that Bavaria might not be predominant in a federated Germany, they urge that it be split up into Bavaria, Swabia and Franconia. These political leaders suspected Hoegner's brand of federalism as actually being a cover for Bavarian chauvinism, which aims at replacing Prussia as the leader in Germany. It was obvious that the desire for federalism among some of the CSU leaders was actually based on their hope to transfer the blame for the war to Prussia.

SPD EMPHASIZES REICH UNITY

Several of the SPD leaders emphasized their desire to preserve Reich unity and to combat separatism. The editor of the Schwaebische Landeszeitung (Augsburg; Swabia), for example, supports federalism but believes that all emphasis must be put on Reich unity and not on division. Like some of the CSU leaders from Augsburg, he urged splitting up Bavaria. Although a party leader in Wurzburg (Mainfranken) thought that the religious differences between north and south Germany could best be reconciled by a federalist organization allowing considerable autonomy to the Laender, he feared that separatist tendencies might develop under federalism.

An SPD official from Nuremberg favored a centralized Germany in which the national administration would control economics and politics, the Laender merely executing the national legislation. The Regierungspräsident of Mainfranken was in agreement with this Nuremberg SPD leader and believed that the step between Hoegner's kind of federalism and separatism is not a great one. Bürgermeister Jaeger of Kitzingen so strongly opposes federalism that under his leadership the Kitzingen SPD voted not to join the Land SPD in protest against Hoegner's federalist stand. In his opinion, contemporary problems are so great that only a strong central authority can cope with them. The SPD leader in Kempten, of a similar opinion, stated: "I have not given up the idea of a German Reich. Federalism like that which Hoegner advocates cannot serve us. I prefer strong centralism to federalism in which powers are divided."

On the other hand, some SPD leaders urged a return to Weimar federalism. One stated that one of the causes of the downfall of the republic had been the over-centralization of the Reich. SPD leader Almer of Munich urged considerable local autonomy to lead to constantly increasing central control.

KPD leaders were of the general agreement that a strong central government is necessary. They were not opposed, however, to Laender autonomy in circumscribed fields, involving functions of purely local interest. They do not oppose federalism as such, suggesting as examples of successful federalist nations the USA, USSR, and Switzerland. A Nuremberg KPD leader accused the present supporters of federalism of actually desiring separatism but not yet daring to expose their real aims. A leader from Guenzburg considered the present "fad" for federalism an attempt to shift blame for militarism and responsibility for the war on Prussia, and a desire to isolate Ba-

varia from the more progressive north. A KPD leader from Ansbach opposed Hoegner's federalism because he considered that the great influx of refugees would destroy the individual character of the different Laender. Stressing regional differences would, in his opinion, be discriminatory against these new arrivals. Goldhammer, KPD leader in Munich, urges breakup of Prussia and a return to the Weimar organization. In his opinion, however, national rights deserve more consideration than those of the states.

A leader of the German Democratic Party in Nuremberg was ambiguous as to whether his party was in favor of federalism: "We are neither federalists nor centralists, desiring rather an economic German unity in order to allow for expansion of the Laender. The Laender should have extraordinary broad possibility for self-administration up to the point of foreign affairs." A Munich leader of the Democratic Union stated that Germany is merely a geographic idea. In his opinion, the central government should control "the least possible number of states. The Democratic Unionists are separatists."

MONARCHISTS FOR FEDERAL UNION

As was to be expected, monarchists favored considerable autonomy within a federal union. Freiherr von Redwitz stated: "A federal union of the German states is the only form which can be justified historically and it is also the only correct solution in the interest of all parts of the former German Reich, and at the same time the best guarantee for a peaceful future development of Europe." He cited the Neue Zeitung as having declared that a federation of German states would be the precursor of a United States of Europe. In addition, he referred to a September 1945 proclamation of General Eisenhower announcing the establishment of a federal system based upon a union of individual German states. This

system, von Redwitz declared, corresponds to the desire of the predominant majority of Germans. Centralization under Prussia led to the Hitler dictatorship, according to von Redwitz. He declared that federalism means local administrative autonomy, local decision on the relationship between the Land and the central administration, reconstruction of Germany from a local level, and the reduction of Reich functions to a minimum. Prince Albert of the old family of Thurn and Taxis considers federalism necessary since sharp local differences have resulted from the different policies of the occupation powers.

Members of the Catholic clergy interviewed in Bavaria supported a federalism which allowed for cultural autonomy under a central administration. The General Vicar of the Wuerzburg diocese opposed centralization because he fears the domination of big capital, heavy industry and the large landowners of North Germany.

Dr. Pflaum of the Chamber of Industry and Commerce of Nuremberg, like the two industrialists of the Daimler-Benz A.G. of Wuerttemberg-Baden, was of the opinion that federalism is nothing more than a slogan, since from an economic standpoint, centralism is a necessity.

NATIONAL ECONOMIC PLANNING

The KPD leaders and most of the leaders of the SPD favor centralized economic planning under a national administration. The leftist leaders favoring federalism allow for sufficient central control to permit national economic planning. CDU and CSU leaders, as well as the leaders of other centrist and rightist parties, disagree as to the amount of planned economy there should be and often reject planned economy in principle.

In Wuerttemberg-Baden the Daimler-Benz A.G. industrialists, who oppose federalism, stated that a national planned economy will be impossible under federalism. SPD leader Ulrich thought

planned economy possible in the "federative" kind of organization which he advocates. Informants opposing planned economy but supporting federalism consider planned economy impossible in the type of national organization they advocated. All the Greater Hesse political leaders interviewed support planned economy with the exception of Dr. Hilpert, a CDU leader and official of the Frankfurt Chamber of Commerce, who favors a "moderate" planned economy, and Apel of the LPD, who rejects the theory of a planned economy. Those only be effectively carried out by the central government.

ZONAL RECONSTRUCTION

CSU leader in Bavaria, Josef Mueller, said that he did not know whether planned economy could be carried on in a federalized Germany. Oberbuergermeister Scharnagl of Munich believed that reconstruction can be accomplished in the individual zones once inter-zonal trade is begun. The Kempten CSU leader declared: "We do not believe in planned economy." Ortloph, CSU leader in Regensburg, however, favors planned economy for the entire nation.

There were disagreements among the Bavarian SPD leaders on planned economy. A Kempten leader, in agreement with the CSU leader of the same town, stated: "We are against planned economy. Monetary problems can be regulated on a national basis." In his opinion, federalization need not conflict with socialization, which can be accomplished just as well within the Laender as within the entire nation. Esser, a leader of the Regensburg SPD, on the other hand, thought planned economy impossible in a federalized nation and stated that the greater the division of authority the worse will be the economic situation. SPD leaders in Wurzburg and Nuremberg considered planned economy possible under federalism. Almer of Munich thought planned economy impossible in

any event until reconstruction is completed, at which time planned economy must be effected on a national scale.

Landrat Schmidt, a KPD leader in Kempten, said that planned economy is possible in a federalized Soviet Union and could therefore also be possible in Germany. It must, however, be accomplished under the central government. Hammersbach, a leader of the German Democratic Party in Nuremberg, said that planned economy could be accepted as a temporary measure under the central government but that it must be replaced later by free enterprise.

The Stadtpfarrer of Nuremberg did not believe that the question of planned economy was an important one since, in his opinion, it does not fit into "our tradition." The General Vicar of Wurzburg stated that the small size of the KPD precludes the possibility of planned economy. On the other hand, the Protestant Deacon of Niederbayern and part of the Oberpfalz thought that leftists would be content with working at Land level before tackling the national economy.

PUBLIC ATTITUDES ON FEDERALISM

The precise form which a national administration should take is not a question with which the average man ordinarily concerns himself. Such problems are primarily determined by sophisticated political leaders and articulate interest or pressure groups who stand to benefit or lose by the decision. Nevertheless, in certain disruptive historical situations as the present when an entirely new State has to be constructed, the interest of the public may be aroused.

At present in Germany, despite the discussions of the problem by political leaders, it can hardly be said that public interest in the question has been aroused to any appreciable extent. The knowledge that all such decisions will be made by the im-

mediate occupying authority and eventually by the four occupying powers reduces public interest. Nevertheless, certain well-defined trends in public sentiment do exist. These sentiments may emerge as stronger political forces if cultivated and exploited by German political leaders or if Military Government indicated that public sentiment will be allowed to influence the decision that is to be taken.

NAZIS DISCREDITED CENTRALIZATION

Public sentiment today in Germany about the form of zonal and national administration, is influenced by the experiences during the Nazi regime, when the Germans had the most highly centralized government in their history. In the popular mind, the oppressive features of a totalitarian state have become identified with a strongly centralized regime. Finally, as the virulent form of nationalism embodied in the Nazi regime became progressively discredited, people who earlier had derived emotional satisfaction and strength from the strong Reich symbol returned to traditional, older, more conservative regional attachments. In addition, there is the widespread conscious or unconscious desire to dissociate oneself and one's region from the Reich, past and future, in order to avoid blame for its sins and to obtain better treatment from the occupying power.

Despite the bases for rejection of a highly centralized form of government, there remains among the German public considerable appreciation of the economic advantages of a central authority. Based on the achievements of the Nazis this appreciation has probably been enhanced by the stagnation of economic life after the defeat and occupation.

A recent ICD Surveys Unit poll of public opinion in the American Zone indicated that these two conflicting sentiments regarding the desirability of a strong central authority exist side by

side, though for the time being public interest in the question is not keen. When asked, for instance, whether they had heard any talk about the future administration of the American Zone, only about one in every four persons responded affirmatively and practically all of these referred to the greater authority given by MG to German administrations rather than to the question of centralism, federalism or separatism.

ANTI-CENTRALIST TENDENCIES

Respondents were asked to express a preference for one of three forms of government which were listed. About half the sample population chose either a federalist system or a loose confederacy. Only about a fifth of the group desired a strong central government (such as existed under the Nazis).

To the question "Which of the following systems do you think is best?" the answers were:

A strong central government that rules the American Zone from Berlin	18%
A central government in Berlin which leaves a considerable amount of responsibility to the Laender	26%
The Laender in the American Zone would form a confederation, without a central authority, in which each Land would rule itself	23%
No answer, no opinion	33%

The principal reason given for preferring a strong central government was that Germany needed strong rule, unity and efficiency. Preference for a federal form of government, providing for a division of power between the central government and the Laender, was supported by statements about improvement of the economic situation through trade and about the aid in rebuilding which a central agency would give. A loose confederacy was held best because "the separate Laender know their own needs and interests best."

The sentiment for separatism in Bavaria emerged very strongly on another question: "Would you approve that Bavaria be separated from the Reich and become an independent State?" As many as 47 percent of the Bavarians polled voted in favor of this move while only 37 percent of them opposed it. People in the other Laender, however, showed little disposition to approve the separation of Bavaria from the Reich. Only 2 percent of the persons in the Baden-Wuerttemberg and 8 percent of the Hessians approved this suggestion.

It is significant that sentiment for separatism was as widespread among Bavarian Social Democrats as among Bavarian Christian Socialists. Clearly, separatist sentiments cut across these party lines in Bavaria.

CATHOLICISM AND SEPARATISM

Religious groups also expressed pronounced differences on the question of a separate Bavaria but here, too, the differences were compatible with sectional differences. A plurality of all Catholics (48 percent) but only 13 percent of the Protestants favored a separate Bavaria. Bavaria is predominantly Catholic. Separatist feelings are also relatively strong among Catholics in the Rhineland. The opposition of Catholic Germans to the reconstitution of a strong central government emerged also on the previous question. A loose confederacy was favored by 44 percent of the regular churchgoing Catholics as against only 9 percent of the regular churchgoing Protestants.

The desire for a strong central government was expressed more frequently by young people (under 30 years of age) than by older members of the population. Younger people are not only more highly nazified but do not have the attachment to the old local States (Laender) that the older generation does. The survey showed that better-educated people op-

posed the establishment of a separate Bavaria more frequently than the less well-educated.

PRO-CENTRALIST TENDENCIES

Despite fear of another strong central government, the public grasps the economic advantages of a central government, according to this survey. A majority of the sample population agreed that conditions would be better if economic policies were formulated by a central government rather than by the Laender.

"At present, economic policy is being directed by the government of the various Laender. Would it be better or worse if these policies were formulated by a central government?" They answered:

Better	54%
Worse	7%
All right as things are now	14%
No opinion	24%
No answer	1%

It is significant that even the majority of Bavarians accepted this argument. The basic motive behind Bavaria's desire for a strong local government and separatism is to be found, therefore, in other directions.

Considerable pro-centralist sentiment was also registered on another question covering the desirability of forming a central government for the four zones. Those who expressed an opinion on this question voted about three to one in favor of a central government.

"Do you think that a central government for all four zones should be formed?" brought the following replies:

Yes	59%
No	18%
No opinion	23%

More Hessians (70 percent) favored a central government for all four zones

than did residents of Baden-Wuerttemberg (58 percent) or Bavaria (54 percent). But here again it may be noted that although the greatest weight of disapproval (25 percent) was found among Bavarians, a majority in all three Laender, including Bavaria, favored the idea.

BERLIN WANTS UNIFICATION

The desire for a unified centralized government for the four zones was definitely more widespread among Berliners than among the American Zone public. This finding is based on a mid-February survey of public opinion by the Surveys Section of the Information Services Control Section (Berlin Military District). Questions similar to those employed in the American Zone survey were asked in Berlin and the results offer a rough basis of comparison with public opinion in the American Zone.

Roughly 80 percent of the Berliners as against 60 percent of the people of the American Zone thought that a single central government should be formed for all Germany. An even greater difference in attitude between the two groups was displayed on the question of a centralized versus a federal form of government. Eighty percent of the Berliners but only about 20 percent of the Zone desired a centralized government which operated directly from Berlin. On the other hand, about half the American Zone public wanted a federative or confederative form of government as against only 15 percent of the Berliners. Although a bare majority of the Zone public felt that economic policy would be better directed by a central government; this belief was practically unanimous (90 percent) among Berliners.

It is apparent, therefore, that the Berliners retain a strong desire to reestablish themselves and their city as the hub of a centralized Reich government.

PRESS APPROVES US AMBASSADOR TO MOSCOW



THE EVENING STAR
Editorials

Washington Star: ". . . Lieutenant General Walter Bedell Smith has background and personal attributes . . . that should fit him well . . . as American Ambassador to Moscow . . . his characteristic forthrightness and clarity of mind in approaching problems involving both military and political factors — a combination of qualifications likely to be most helpful in his dealings with the Russians."

Philadelphia Bulletin: "Appointment . . . will take to the Russians a man they already know and esteem . . . His contacts with the Russians were frequent. It is apparent . . . Smith . . . will be a decided asset to us. The General's assignment is tough . . . few diplomats have had either a larger task or a greater opportunity."

Saint Louis Star - Times: "General Smith . . . close friend of Red Army Marshall Gregory Zhukov. Soldiering may not be the best training for diplomacy but personal friendship certainly is a good foundation on which to build friendship between two nations."

Detroit Free-Press: "The choice . . . holds good promise for our future relations with Soviet Russia. General Smith . . . has toughness and great personal charm. The qualities are needed in our new diplomacy."

New Haven Register: "General Smith is highly thought of by the Russians. He speaks a language they can understand."

Richmond New Leader: "There scarcely could be a better choice. The fine qualities of the retiring ambassador are matched by . . . former chief-of-staff of the American forces in Europe. Americans may have both pride and assurance . . . they will be well represented in Moscow by Bedell Smith."

Saint Louis Globe Democrat: "General Smith . . . able and dynamic . . . friend of the Russian Marshall Zhukov, which will not hurt him at Moscow . . . he should give this country able representation at a difficult post where a little more realism on our part will help international relations."

Providence Bulletin: ". . . a man of great personal charm. He goes to a difficult assignment but no more difficult than the one he has thus far successfully met."

Indianapolis Star: "General Smith's assignment probably tops in importance any diplomatic chore in the world . . ."

Christian Science Monitor: "Appointment . . . applauded. General Smith demonstrated special qualifications for the Moscow assignment."

GERMAN EXPORTS

It has been predicted by Frederick Winant, chief of the Trade and Commerce Branch of the Office of Military Government, says **The New York Times** that German exports will be gradually resumed "on a limited basis. The dollar proceeds . . . will be applied against imports of those foods necessary to maintain a health level adequate to prevent epidemic conditions."

VOLUNTEER FORCE

A Youngstown **Vidicator** editorial believes Representative Carl Vinson's plan for a volunteer army of occupation is a good answer to the problem of policing and democratizing Germany and Japan... Combat training actually unfits troops for occupation work...

QUESTIONABLE DUTY

Result of a recent poll conducted by the Army showing opposition by Germans to the indictment of the SS and SA was less irritating to the **Boston Post** than the use of "American soldiers for taking such polls. Maybe...nothing more useful for them to do. Such things certainly do not make out a good case for keeping a large occupational force abroad."

FRATERNIZING CRITICISED

From stories drifting back to the US about American soldiers being favorably inclined toward the Germans, says the **Salt Lake Telegram**, "it sounds as if the Germans are selling our soldiers a bill of goods ... and the selling no doubt, is being carried on by the feminine portion of the German nation, because, reportedly, the fraternizing between soldiers and Germans is pretty well limited to that sex. We'd better do something about this fraternizing."

POLITICAL HAZARD

As long as Poles and Yugoslavs are nurtured within the Army even though they may be needed to supplement our depleted forces, declares the **Minneapolis Tribune** they are "a great political hazard. It ought to have been so understood by the army... halted as soon as...discovered. If the army can demonstrate that it must have more men to do what is required of it in Germany those men should be provided. Any inconvenience growing out of that effort will be negligible in comparison with the difficulties which

might arise out of use of non-American personnel considered hostile by our Allies."

SYMPATHY CAMPAIGN

The **Kansas City Star** says rumors now circulating of hardships being endured today by "poor Germans" reminds it that a prominent German once said if Germany lost the war, they "would simply organize the sympathy of the world once more — and wait for another chance." Competent observers agree, however, Germany is not starving. On the strength of this testimony, there is no cause for lavishing any sympathy on the Germans, especially when "we know what the Germans do with sympathy. They 'organize' it, in order to return to the attack."

WASHINGTON BACKGROUND

"American civilian attached to US Forces in Germany is complaining bitterly in his mail about red tape which is snarling Germany's already over-loaded transportation system. The civilian ... must travel to Berlin once a month for his item. The civilian do likewise, although obtaining travel accommodations involves almost endless bickering with authorities."


"About 6,500 'unaccompanied' children from nations overrun by the Nazis have been found in the French, American and British occupation zones of Germany.... UNRRA, working with the army of occupation, is trying to work out methods of finding and repatriating children who have been absorbed into German homes."

"...United States may be asked to contribute still larger quantities of food for the German population in the new proposal that zonal feeding of Germans be abolished for a unified plan... The German population in the American zone is considered well fed, but the British decision to cut rations emphasized the

fact that a joint feeding program is necessary."

Educators . . . disturbed over recent reports on the attitude of GI in Europe towards the Germans . . . Army orientation courses appear to have been failures, one reason perhaps being that reactionary members of the House Military Affairs Committee . . . objected to teaching troops the facts of Fascism."

Danton Walker: "A Congressional committee going to Germany in April to investigate charges of looting and black market activities by United States personnel . . . formal declaration that the war is over can be expected if, as and when the current labor-management disputes are settled."

FIRMER ATTITUDE

Arresting twelve prominent German Communists for showing disrespect for the Allies and attempting to intimidate German officials, reports the **New York Herald Tribune** can be viewed as indicating "that American authorities are determined to stamp out all attempts to gain power by intimidation or underground methods, no matter what party is involved."

RATION CUT

Ration decreases for the civilian population of Germany in the US Zone, says the **New York Herald Tribune**, "threaten a further drastic dislocation of German economy and challenge the military government's prestige. A major blunder . . . (assuring) Germans . . . present ration levels would be maintained. If the military government is to avert famine next winter, there must be a resumption of food shipments in quantity from America, or drastic steps must be taken to prevent further overcrowding of the American zone."

DRAFT EXTENSION

Colonel Oliver G. Harwood, Jr., chief of the Army's morale branch, is reported

by the **New York Herald Tribune** as saying: "Congressional refusal to extend the military draft would be a sharp blow to the 'already seriously low morale of American troops in Germany.'"

MARRIAGE BAN

Adding to the Army's statement that American troops now and perhaps for some time to come cannot marry German women, Major General Bevans reminds suitors, says the **New York Times**, that the Germans "are still our enemies."

REPARATIONS PLAN

Examination of a report prepared by the economics directorate of the Allied control authority dealing with the payment of reparations by Germany, runs a **New York Herald Tribune** story, leads to the conclusion that while German's industrial potential will be cut severely, enough capacity will still be left to balance, in theory at least, exports against imports needed to support a reduced living standard. In any event "the plan . . . does not reduce Germany to an agrarian economy, as proposed in the Morgenthau plan, but it does eliminate large parts of the metallurgical, chemical and machine industries . . . Germany will be left with its present boundaries, including the industrial Ruhr area."

PRODUCTIVE UNION

The **New York Herald Tribune** also reports study by the British of a plan "to establish a four power corporation to run Germany's Ruhr industries." Another clause in the plan is that "only those industries which would be maintained for the benefit of the general European economy would be operated." On this same question, British Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin said recently "he favored internationalizing the Ruhr, but that it should not be administered by private individuals. The Ruhr . . . should be the productive union for Europe as a whole, including Russia."

CRITICAL SITUATION

As those in Berlin see it, says **Henry Gladstone** of the MBS, "Germany must receive an increased supply of food or trouble can be expected. Lt. General Sir Bryan Robertson, Deputy British Governor, admitted that about 10,000,000 Germans near starvation rations now and that in the next three months the situation will worsen."

ASSISTENT SECRETARY OF STATE

On a NBC program, **John W. Vandercook** says "President Truman ... has made a nomination ... almost certain to win universal approval. General John H. Hildring ... one of the ablest men in the national service chosen ... Assistant Secretary of State."

(Continued from page 10)

Ministry of Interior was given supervision over all matters of general welfare, youth welfare, migrants, refugees, maternal and child health, family allowances, confinement of anti-social persons, legal definitions of welfare questions, protection of citizens against the misuse of welfare funds, supervision of private welfare, and institutional and social questions.

The Ministry of Labor was charged with the care of veterans, their widows and orphans, workers' welfare, victims of inflation, work relief, rehabilitation of disabled civilians, distribution of supplementary assistance to insurance which included health, unemployment, old age, invalidity and survivor's insurance, and workman's compensation.

LOOKING TO THE FUTURE

It should be pointed out again that these programs were all carried over from the Republic, although many were greatly expanded, their character changed,

TRADE UNIONISM

After completing a survey of labor conditions in Germany, reports **David Wills** of the ABC an American Federation of Labor representative says "that the rebirth of trade unionism in the American Zone is being strangled."

MECHANICAL MARVEL

Recently developed by some German scientists, announces **Arthur Hale** of the MBS is a "machine which translates speech directly into the typed word..... the details are secret. American investigators in Germany know all about it, but they're not talking yet."

BERLIN COOPERATION

Joseph C. Harsch of the CBS says: "We still seem to be able to cooperate with the Russians, at least in Berlin, in spite of difficulties in other places."

and administrative responsibility shifted in many instances to Party welfare organizations.

In the denazification program and the reorganization of the public and private welfare services, steps are being taken to insure that in any restoration of German welfare programs there is protection against such future political manipulation. Consideration must also be given to insure that the quality of the service offered does not suffer in the German mind by comparison with that offered under the Nazis.

Careful study of the program under the Republic has shown that much of it was in keeping with the present objectives of Military Government and that at this time it may be the most practical guide to follow until the Germans themselves have had time to give thought to the program which they may ultimately wish to develop, and until they can be trusted to suggest improvements in keeping with democratic ideals.



Station List

Military Government Elements

UNIT	LOCATION	OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT	DIRECTOR OR COMMANDING OFFICER
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OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT FOR GERMANY, US

Office of
Mil Gov for
Germany US Berlin

Lt Gen Lucius D Clay

LAND WURTTEMBERG-BADEN

Office of Mil Gov
for Württemberg-
Baden Stuttgart

Col W W Dawson

1st Mil Gov Bn (Sep) (APO 154)

Hq 1st Mil Gov Bn (Sep) Stuttgart
Hq & Sv Co 1st Mil Gov Bn (Sep) Stuttgart
1st Mobile Maint Plat

Col W W Dawson
1st Lt J P Clifford
Capt E Thompson

Württemberg

E-1	Stuttgart
F-10	Stuttgart
F-11	Ulm
G-20	Aalen
G-21	Böblingen
G-22	Crailsheim
G-23	Esslingen
G-24	Gmünd
G-25	Göppingen
G-26	Schwäbisch Hall
G-27	Heidenheim
G-28	Heilbronn
G-29	Ludwigsburg
G-30	Waiblingen
H-50	Backnang
H-52	Künzelsau
H-53	Leonberg
H-54	Bad Mergentheim
H-55	Nürtingen
H-56	Ohringen
H-58	Vaihingen

	Württemberg
	SK Stuttgart
	SK-LK Ulm
	LK Aalen
	LK Böblingen
	LK Crailsheim
	LK Esslingen
	LK Gmünd
	LK Göppingen
	LK Hall
	LK Heidenheim
	LK Heilbronn
	LK Ludwigsburg
	LK Waiblingen
	LK Backnang
	LK Künzelsau
	LK Leonberg
	LK Mergentheim
	LK Nürtingen
	LK Ohringen
	LK Vaihingen

	Col W W Dawson
	Maj R H Stimson
	Maj J Owen
	Capt R Nation
	Capt W A Becker
	Maj T Taylor
	Capt F A McDonald
	Lt L F Coon
	Maj J A Holbrook
	1st Lt H Putman
	Maj B V Bloom
	Maj M S Pullen
	1st Lt J Strauss
	Capt L R Fisher
	Capt B Panettiere
	Capt W L Strauss
	Capt R S Deetz
	Capt R Forrest
	Maj S A Warren
	1st Lt M Korson
	Capt J G Cox

Landesbezirk North Baden

F-16	Mannheim
G-43	Heidelberg
G-46	Pforzheim
G-47	Karlsruhe
H-87	Bruchsal
H-89	Buchen
H-90	Mosbach
H-91	Tauberbischofsheim
H-92	Sinsheim

	SK-LK Mannheim
	SK-LK Heidelberg
	SK-LK Pforzheim
	SK-LK Karlsruhe
	LK Bruchsal
	LK Buchen
	LK Mosbach
	LK Tauberbischofsheim
	LK Sinsheim

	Maj L L Lewis
	Lt Col J I Taylor
	1st Lt N Semaschko
	Maj W T Neel
	Maj E V LeBlanc
	Maj J A McGinness
	Capt W J Melchers
	1st Lt J Zecca
	Capt H D Peterson

LAND GREATER HESSE

Office of Mil Gov
for Land Greater Hesse
Wiesbaden

Col J R Newman

2d Mil Gov Bn (Sep)
(APO 633)

Hq 2d Mil Gov Bn (Sep) Wiesbaden
Hq Co 2d Mil Gov Bn (Sep) Wiesbaden
Sv Co 2d Mil Gov Bn (Sep) Oberursel
2d MG Med Gp
H-87 US Ln Det Essen (Ruhr)
H-88 US Ln Det Bad Ems (Saar)

Liaison
Liaison

Col J R Newman
Capt H E York
Capt B Sturdevan
Maj B H Kean
Capt G E Skaggs
Maj W Condy

Regierungsbezirk Wiesbaden

E-5 Wiesbaden
E-6 Frankfurt
F-15 Wiesbaden
G-41 Wetzlar
H-77 Dillenburg

H-78 Gelnhausen

H-79 Hanau
H-80 Weilburg

H-81 Hofheim
H-83 Rüdesheim

H-86 Bad Homburg

RB Wiesbaden
SK Frankfurt
SK Wiesbaden
LK Wetzlar
LK Dillkreis &
*LK Biedenkopf
LK Gelnhausen &
*LK Schlüchtern
SK-LK Hanau
*LK Limburg &
LK Oberlahn
LK Maintaunus
LK Rheingau &
*LK Untertaunus
*LK Usingen &
LK Obertaunus

Col J R Newman
Col Phelps
Maj M E Chotas
Maj M Baymor

Capt C A Bood

Capt W F Johnson
Maj T Turner

Capt H L Edberg
Maj J C Nelson

Maj J G Gavin

Capt L R Jones

Regierungsbezirk Kassel

E-4 Kassel
F-14 Kassel

G-38 Fritzlar

G-39 Marburg
G-40 Fulda
G-48 Korbach
H-65 Eschwege

H-67 Hersfeld

H-68 Hofgeismar

RB Kassel
SK-LK Kassel &
*LK Melsungen
LK Fritzlar-Homburg &
*LK Ziegenhain
SK-LK Marburg
SK-LK Fulda & *LK Hünfeld
LK Waldeck & *LK Frankenberg
LK Eschwege &
*LK Witzenhausen
LK Hersfeld &
*LK Rotenburg
LK Hofgeismar &
*LK Wolfshagen

Lt Col A Skarry
Maj G C Sola

Capt G DeNubla
Maj Gish
Lt Col C F Russe
Capt H R Dichtenmueller

Maj A W Moore

Capt R W Godwin

Capt S B Borda

Regierungsbezirk Hessen

E-3 Darmstadt
F-12 Darmstadt

F-13 Offenbach
G-31 Bensheim
G-32 Büdingen
G-33 Dieburg
G-34 Friedberg
G-35 Giessen
H-62 Lauterbach

RB Hessen
SK-LK Darmstadt &
*LK Gross-Gerau
SK-LK Offenbach
LK Bergstrasse & *LK Erbach
LK Büdingen
LK Dieburg
LK Friedberg
SK-LK Giessen
LK Lauterbach & *LK Alsfeld

Lt Col W R Swarm

Maj F R Musgrove
Capt C H Carter
Maj L W Brown
Capt T A Norris
Capt J S Chapin
Maj R J Willard
Maj D M Easterday
Capt H Nickelsberg

*Liaison

LAND BAVARIA

Office of
Mil Gov for
Bavaria Munich

Brig Gen W J Muller

3d Mil Gov Regt
(APO 170)

Hq 3d Mil Gov Regt Munich
Hq Co Munich
Sv Co Munich
3d MG Med Det Munich

Col C C Morgan
Capt J W Preston
Capt S VLesneski
Lt Col E R Jenney

Regierungsbezirk Mainfranken

Co A Würzburg
E-202 Würzburg
F-210 Würzburg
G-220 Aschaffenburg
G-221 Schweinfurt
H-250 Bad Kissingen
H-251 Kitzingen
I-330 Alzenau
I-331 Brückenau
I-332 Ebern
I-333 Gemünden
I-334 Gerolzhofen
I-335 Hammelburg
I-336 Hassfurt
I-337 Hofheim
I-338 Karlstadt
I-339 Königshofen
I-340 Lohr
I-341 Marktheidenfeld
I-342 Mellrichstadt
I-343 Miltenberg
I-344 Neustadt Saale
I-345 Obernburg
I-346 Ochsenfurt

RB Mainfranken
SK-LK Würzburg
SK-LK Aschaffenburg
SK-LK Schweinfurt
LK Kissingen
LK Kitzingen
LK Alzenau
LK Brückenau
LK Ebern
LK Gemünden
LK Gerolzhofen
LK Hammelburg
LK Hassfurt
LK Hofheim
LK Karlstadt
LK Königshofen
LK Lohr
LK Marktheidenfeld
LK Mellrichstadt
LK Miltenberg
LK Neustadt a. d. Saale
LK Obernburg
LK Ochsenfurt

Maj J M Phillips
Maj J M Philipp
Capt Griffin
Maj C M Emerick
Maj G M Marsh
Capt M A Potter
Capt L A Mercadante
Capt A T Neumann
Maj H P Clark
Capt R W Jones
1st Lt J J Cotter
Capt J M Simon
Capt K L Ellis
Capt J R Ellis
Capt M E Riley
Capt W E Brayden
Capt L F Girolani
Capt E E Kelly
Maj M B Voorhees
Lt L K Owens
Capt D J Huffman
Capt E F Warnke
Capt J Bumic
Capt J R Cain

Regierungsbezirk Ober & Mittelfranken

Co B Ansbach
E-203 Ansbach
F-211 Nürnberg
G-222 Bamberg
G-223 Bayreuth
G-224 Erlangen
G-225 Coburg
G-226 Kronach
G-227 Hof
G-228 Ansbach
G-229 Fürth
G-247 Lichtenfels
H-252 Ebermannstadt
H-253 Hochstadt
H-254 Kulmbach
H-255 Pegnitz
H-256 Munchberg
H-258 Rehau
H-259 Wunseidel
H-260 Forcheim
H-261 Dinkelsbühl
H-262 Eichstadt

RB Ober and Mittelfranken
SK-LK Nürnberg
SK-LK Bamberg
SK-LK Bayreuth
LK Erlangen
SK-LK Coburg
LK Kronach
SK-LK Hof
SK-LK Ansbach
SK-LK Fürth
LK Lichtenfels
LK Ebermannstadt
LK Hochstadt a. d. Aisch
LK Kulmbach
LK Pegnitz
LK Munchberg
LK Rehau
LK Wunseidel
LK Forcheim
LK Dinkelsbühl
LK Eichstadt

Col E M Haight
Col E M Haight
Lt Col C Klise
Lt Col J R Case
Capt B F Stroup
Lt Col F Robie
Maj S Klein
Capt J F Begley
Capt L J Cochran
Lt Col W R Whitaker
Maj J D Cofer
Maj F W Crimp
Maj R Y Boyer
Maj F K Hinckey
Lt Col P B Lamson
Capt F J Stamatis
Maj A C Abbott
Capt W W Evans
Maj T Cleary
Maj R J Nielson
Capt J Wiatt
Capt R Cole

OFFICE OF
MILITARY GOVERNMENT

DIRECTOR OR
COMMANDING OFFICER

UNIT	LOCATION		
H-263	Feuchtwangen	LK Feuchtwangen	1st Lt D J Smith
H-264	Gunzenhausen	LK Gunzenhausen	Maj P W Zurn
H-265	Hersbruck	LK Hersbruck	Capt F Hill
H-266	Hilpoltstein	LK Hilpoltstein	Maj H T Lund
H-267	Weissenburg	LK Weissenburg	Capt J J Carr
H-268	Rothenburg	LK Rothenburg	Maj R C Anderson
H-269	Schwabach	LK Schwabach	Maj R E Stringer
H-270	Scheinfeld	LK Scheinfeld	Maj H C Kauffmann
H-271	Windsheim	LK Uffenheim	Capt L C Wheeler
H-272	Lauf	LK Lauf	Maj E N Humphrey
H-273	Neustadt a. d. Aisch	LK Neustadt a. d. Aisch	Capt G B Jones
I-347	Naila	LK Naila	Capt W T Morris
I-348	Stadtsteinach	LK Stadtsteinach	Capt H F Casademon

Regierungsbezirk Niederbayern & Oberpfalz

Co D	Regensburg	RB Niederbayern & Oberpfalz	Lt Col G D Hastings
E-204	Regensburg	SK-LK Regensburg	Lt Col G D Hastings
F-212	Regensburg	SK Weiden &	Maj C G Doyle
G-230	Weiden	LK Neustadt a. d. Wald	Maj J C Robertson
G-243	Passau	SK-LK Passau	Maj M Wickersham
G-244	Amberg	SK-LK Amberg	Maj J H Mattox
G-245	Landshut	SK-LK Landshut	1st Lt P T Little
G-246	Straubing	SK-LK Straubing	Maj H T Olsen
H-274	Cham	LK Cham	Capt D E Waugh
H-275	Burglengenfeld	LK Burglengenfeld	Maj E Fichter
H-276	Parsberg	LK Parsberg	1st Lt P N Piccola
H-277	Tirschenreuth	LK Tirschenreuth	Capt L R Mariels
H-278	Neunburg	LK Neunburg vorm Wald	Capt R G Miller
H-279	Eschenbach	LK Eschenbach i. d. Opf.	Capt G E Peterson
H-301	Deggendorf	LK Deggendorf	Maj H L Snapp
H-302	Eggenfelden	LK Eggenfelden	Maj T R B Coykendall
H-303	Grafenau	LK Grafenau	1st Lt R McWhorter
H-304	Kelheim	LK Kelheim	Capt G L Milner
H-305	Landau	LK Landau a. d. Isar	1st Lt H Fueglein
H-306	Pfarrkirchen	LK Pfarrkirchen	Maj F T Brewster
H-307	Zweisel	LK Regen	Capt A R Sphar
H-308	Vilshofen	LK Vilshofen	Capt G W Cunningham
H-309	Vilsiburg	LK Vilsiburg	Capt J W Fleshman
H-310	Wolfstein	LK Wolfstein	Capt M J Jarvis
I-349	Kemnath	LK Kemnath	Capt R P Gates
I-350	Nabburg	LK Nabburg	Capt F N Shanbacker
I-351	Oberviechtach	LK Oberviechtach	Capt C H Smallwood
I-352	Riedenberg	LK Riedenberg	1st Lt T B Wofford
I-353	Vohenstrauß	LK Vohenstrauß	Capt F Trayham
I-354	Roding	LK Roding	Capt D K Nickerson
I-355	Waldmünchen	LK Waldmünchen	1st Lt F Henry
I-356	Beilngries	LK Beilngries	1st Lt R W Crowley
I-357	Neumarkt	LK Neumarkt i. d. Opf.	1st Lt M W Doane
I-358	Sulzbach-Rosenburg	LK Sulzbach-Rodenburg	Capt A J Dann
I-375	Bogen	LK Bogen	Capt A G Albert
I-377	Dingolfing	LK Dingolfing	Capt M O Smith
I-378	Griesbach	LK Griesbach	Capt A J Gallant
I-379	Kötzing	LK Kötzing	Lt J C Mitchell
I-380	Mainburg	LK Mainburg	Capt J C Stanley
I-381	Mallersdorf	LK Mallersdorf	Lt P A Nesbitt
I-382	Rottenburg	LK Rottenburg	1st Lt C G Dansby
I-383	Viechtach	LK Viechtach	Capt R E Pike
I-385	Wegscheid	LK Wegscheid	1st Lt A L Stone

Regierungsbezirk Oberbayern

Co E	Munich	RB Oberbayern	Lt Col J W Hensel
E-205	Munich	SK-LK Munich	Lt Col J W Hensel
F-213	Munich	LK Freising	Lt Col E Keller
G-231	Freising		Maj E Boney

OFFICE OF
MILITARY GOVERNMENT

UNIT LOCATION

DIRECTOR OR
COMMANDING OFFICER

G-232	Miesbach	LK Miesbach	Capt W P Lovett
G-233	Traunstein	LK Traunstein	Maj C H Bischoff
G-234	Altötting	LK Altötting	Capt Wardle
G-235	Rosenheim	SK-LK Rosenheim	Capt R H Necel
G-236	Partenkirchen	LK Garmisch-Partenkirchen	Maj F L Tracy
G-237	Ingolstadt	SK-LK Ingolstadt	Maj M H Nitz
H-280	Erding	LK Erding	Maj C A Brown
H-281	Laufen	LK Laufen	Capt N W Borring
H-282	Mühldorf	LK Mühldorf	Capt W M Forys
H-283	Wasserburg	LK Wasserburg	Capt A L Klinger
H-284	Bad Tölz	LK Tölz	Capt Dickerson
H-285	Aibling	LK Aibling	Maj E J Newmeyer
H-286	Fürstenfeldbruck	LK Fürstenfeldbrück	Capt J J McBride
H-287	Landsberg	LK Landsberg	Capt M L Mott
H-288	Pfaffenhofen	LK Pfaffenhofen	Capt J E Thayer
H-289	Starnberg	LK Starnberg	Capt B B Simmons
H-290	Weilheim	LK Weilheim	Capt M J Groves
H-291	Wolfratshausen	LK Wolfratshausen	Maj P L Steers
H-311	Berchtesgaden	LK Berchtesgaden	Maj Mawrence
I-361	Ebersberg	LK Ebersberg	1st Lt Smith
I-362	Aichach	LK Aichach	1st Lt Thompson
I-364	Schrobenhausen	LK Schrobenhausen	Capt R C Wiggins
I-367	Dachau	LK Dachau	Maj A G Snow
I-368	Schöngau	LK Schöngau	1st Lt Schwartz

Regierungsbezirk Schwaben

Co G	Augsburg	RB Schwaben	Lt Col C M Avery
E-206	Augsburg	SK-LK Augsburg	Lt Col C M Avery
F-214	Augsburg	LK Dillingen	Lt Col R A Norton
G-239	Dillingen	LK Neu Ulm	Maj S H Darragh
G-240	Weissenborn	LK Sonthofen	Capt J L Latimer
G-241	Sonthofen	SK-LK Kempten	Maj J E Rhea
G-242	Kempten	LK Donauwörth	Lt Col R S Wagner
H-292	Donauwörth	LK Günzberg	Capt F W Guzak
H-293	Günzberg	LK Markt Oberdorf	Capt M Glossop
H-294	Markt Oberdorf	LK Memmingen	Capt B M Green
H-295	Memmingen	LK Mindelheim	1st Lt M W Tootser
H-296	Mindelheim	LK Neuberg a. d. Donau	Maj E C Bunker
H-297	Neuberg	LK Nördlingen	Capt E D Schanck
H-298	Nördlingen	LK Füssen	Capt S H Brown
H-299	Füssen	LK Krumbach	Capt S D Lubin
H-300	Krumbach	LK Illertissen	Capt C E Witney
I-369	Illertissen	LK Kaufbeuren	Capt F E Kettuner
I-370	Kaufbeuren	LK Wertingen	Capt D G Stevens
I-372	Wertingen	LK Friedberg	Capt J S Woodward
I-373	Friedberg	LK Schwabmünchen	Capt D H Moran
I-374	Schwabmünchen		1st Lt J W Kenne

U. S. SECTOR, BERLIN DISTRICT

Office of
Mil Gov
(US Sector
Berlin)

Berlin

Col F L Howley

U. S. Sector, Berlin District
(APO 755)

Office of Mil Gov
(Bremen Port Command) Bremen

BREMEN PORT COMAND
(APO 751)

Office of Mil Gov
for Bremen Bremen

Bremen Port Command

Lt Col C H Scott

Office of Mil Gov
for Wesermünde Wesermünde

SK Bremen

Lt Col J M Shamel

Office of Mil Gov
for Wesermünde Wesermünde

SK Wesermünde

Lt Col L S Diggs

